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## CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING JUNE 25th, 1921

11,173

## CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

Throughout the country the efforts of individuals and communities are being directed toward a safe and sane observance of the Fourth of July. For a number of years Norwich has made contribution thereto, the Fourth has been observed in and out with due regard for the significance of the anniversary but without the sacrifice of human life, the loss of eye, arm, leg or finger that so frequently characterized it in previous years.

The importance of discarding the dangerous has taken a grip on the country. The people have stopped to realize that such sacrifices are not necessary for a proper display of patriotism and that patriotic endeavor can be put to much better use by the carrying out of programs where explosive dangers are not involved. Following up the idea of the safe and sane celebration many are the communities which have placed restrictions on certain types of fireworks for the additional protection that is thereby given to property from fire.

Communities can well devote their attention to determining what sort of a celebration of the day is best calculated to bring out patriotic ardor. That the bombardment idea appealed to most of the young and many of the old cannot be doubted. Yet there is no reason why real patriotic effort should not be turned into other channels where there will be due regard for safety and sanity while celebrating. Following up the idea of the safe and sane celebration many are the communities which have placed restrictions on certain types of fireworks for the additional protection that is thereby given to property from fire.

The people in the third district are displaying a commendable interest in developing a celebration along the lines of safety and sanity. It has made its appeal in previous years and has been steadily developed until it has become an affair of which the entire town has reason to be proud. It is certainly entitled to all possible encouragement.

## A DRIVE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

There are communities which are this week observing a No-Accident week, and it will be recognized that in the day which will terminate with the Fourth of July, the period for emphasizing the wisdom of giving consideration to the avoidance of mishaps has been well chosen.

But it is not solely to do with the Fourth that the plan has been initiated. There is a large number of the accidents that occur throughout the country every day that can be prevented. In connection with the news reports where death and injury are involved there is repeatedly indicated to the reader the fact that in a large percentage of them a recognition of danger and proper amount of thought directed toward escaping it would result in a greater degree of safety.

To make little differences where one may be it is well to have proper regard for safety first. Accidents in industrial establishments cannot all be avoided but with the exercise of care the number can be greatly reduced. In the operation of trains thousands are killed or injured every year and yet it is surprising how many of the victims could have kept out of difficulties had they shown due regard for danger. The operator of an automobile and the users of the streets and highways can do much if they will to reduce the number who are killed or maimed. They must show due respect for the rights of others and look well to their own safety. In fact it doesn't make any difference what the danger is or where it is encountered there needs to be exercised a greater degree of care. Possibly that is not going to be stimulated entirely by such a thing as a No-Accident week. Upon those who fail to show any regard for safety of self or others it may have no effect at all. Nevertheless it cannot fail to make its appeal to many and it is through the concentration of greater action upon the necessity of protecting self and others that better results in reducing the number of accidents can be obtained. Only the interests of humanity are being served through such an observance.

## THE WAR RISK BUREAU.

One of the new bureaus that was developed as the result of entry into the war was that of the war risk insurance. It was a decidedly new departure and like some of the other emergency efforts on the part of the government it has had its trials. That it was designed to be of immense benefit cannot be questioned. It was in the manner in which it was operated that it encountered its troubles and brought itself into such discredit among those for whom it was intended.

Nevertheless it has been involved in a big and complicated business. The report which has just been issued shows that the government has disbursed nearly a quarter of a billion in meeting both the compensation claims of former service men disabled by wounds, injuries or disease and the death claims because of those who made the supreme sacrifice. The size of the monthly business is indicated by the fact that disability claims for the month of May amounted to over one million dollars and the monthly payments to the dependents of deceased soldiers totaled nearly a million and a half.

One of the unfortunate things in connection with the war risk bureau was its failure to encourage the confidence of the men directly involved. Business

developed in great volume but it was so handled that those concerned were disposed to get away from all participation in it just as soon as they could. They couldn't understand the inefficiency that was displayed. They became sick and tired of trying to get any satisfaction. The cases of discouragement were general instead of isolated. There are reasons for believing that such conditions have been remedied but the change was so long coming that a very large number who should have been interested in maintaining their government insurance dropped it altogether or went elsewhere.

## BLOODLESS ADJUSTMENT.

Disappointment prevails but in spite of it the Swedish government has wisely decided to accept the award of the special commission, and the decision of the supreme council of the league of nations that named it, in determining that the Aland Islands should go to Finland.

It is an adjustment that should have its influence upon future cases of a similar nature that may arise. Not only the manner in which the award was made but the early settlement is to be commended. It should mean the avoidance of an endless amount of friction through claims being made by one and countered by the other. Apparently both countries could not get what they sought. It was a case where the islands must go to one or the other, where many overlapping obstacles were encountered but where the commission acted after obtaining the facts in the case.

To say that the award has actually prevented a war between the two countries might be a bit exaggerated. While the countries felt strongly in the matter of ownership there was nothing to show that they were prepared to engage in hostilities to gain or retain the hold up on the group of islands. And it doesn't appear that the fact that the adjustment has been obtained through the league of nations that it could not have been accomplished through the submission of the question to a commission otherwise named.

There is demonstrated, however, a fact which should not be disregarded and that is the confidence that has been placed by the two countries in arbitration. They have shown a willingness to have the troublesome question settled and to have it settled without resort to bloodshed. The commission by its action in attaching conditions has done its best to make a just settlement and to meet claims so as to eliminate future complications. The result should prove beneficial for the islands and the future relations of the neighboring countries. There is contained therein an example which other nations should not overlook.

## MEXICO'S NEW DEMAND.

When the claim is put forth by Mexico for the nine groups of islands off the Pacific coast which have been regarded as property of this country for nearly three-quarters of a century there is not so much certainty as to whether it really expects to have its claims recognized or whether it is engaged in that business of stalling a holdup. Even if it doesn't expect to have the islands turned over to it, the fact that it wants to be paid for them without having made any previous claim in that direction amounts to the same thing.

Certain of these islands have been profitably developed by American capital and during all the time since the treaty establishing the line which separated California and Lower California back in 1848 there has been no reference on the part of the Mexican government heads to the effect that Mexico had any interest, much less any claim, therein.

From the course that is being followed it looks as if Oregon had been digging up old documents and had come across something which indicated that these islands were Mexican property. The islands are along the California coast, with the most important ones near the southern end, Santa Catalina being among the best known of them. By the treaty of 1848 the east and west line dividing the Californias is fixed as running west to a point on the coast a stated distance south of a fixed point in San Diego without any definite mention of the islands that lie to the north of such a line were it extended into the ocean. Because of this situation Mexico claims the islands or payment therefor.

It certainly is a long time to wait before coming to the realization that there are islands which have been neglected by itself but improved by others with that improvement taking place during all this Rip Van Winkle sleep. It is a claim that is put forth solely on a technicality with the hope of being able to realize heavily from it, but Mexico will probably find that it will not be another case like the Colombian treaty.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

That old habit of keeping an eye on the thermometer is popular again.

Those who have such a surplus of sugar will take hope with the opening of the canning season.

The man on the corner says: Heat is more popular when it doesn't chum around with humidity.

To many a family it seems to be a fact that the longest days in the year are the coldest ones, or nearly so.

The unwillingness of Greece to accept the mediation of the allies makes it assume the responsibility for not doing so.

One report says the watermelon crop is promising. That of course means an important contribution to a happy summer.

Apparently the beauty of the daisy, like the dandelion, would have continued to get little attention but for the advent of prohibition.

New York had a parade of white wings with which plows and snow removing tractors but it didn't even serve to cool the atmosphere.

The opportunity to see the Winnie the Pooh doesn't come very often, but about as frequently as do the chances to see the big circuses.

One more verdict is furnished to support the claim that if a woman desires to murder a man and go free she should first entice him to Chicago.

One of the sides of a girl's seldom given much advance thought is that which confronts 1,900 chorus girls in New York who cannot locate a job.

That New York magistrate who gives melted liquor to policemen because it is unfit for the hospitals either has a grudge against the bluecoats or believes them poison proof.

## VACATION CHANCES

"I wish I had decided to stay at home this summer," began the dainty little wife. "Then I wouldn't have advertised for a cottage. I had no idea such a lot of people would be waiting for me to put my ad in and then hasten to reply to it. It doesn't seem as though there had been much of anything for a vast number of folks to do till they saw the chance to answer my request for a small cottage at an inland lake where the bathing was good. I have worked all day and there is a whole pile of answers ever there I haven't even opened."

"Well, well," said the sympathetic husband, sitting down amidst the swirl of envelopes and paper. "Doesn't anything sound good to you?"

"Oh, my yes!" cried the dainty little wife. "Every cottage I read about is so perfectly beautiful that it seems exactly what I want, but you see there might be something better among the other letters so I can't decide on it."

"Here is one at Pleasant lake. It has fourteen rooms and there can't be any good swimming because they particularly say the lake is so shallow I need not be afraid of my children getting drowned. Maybe I should have stated in my ad that I had no children and then they would not have had the trouble of writing, but I never thought of it."

"And this cottage at Gelatine Dells has always created enthusiasm among every one who ever rented it. It is completely furnished with the exception of bedding, table linen, kitchen stove, window curtains, beds, chairs and porch things but they suggest we could send up some articles parcel post. And there isn't any lake at the Dells."

"Maybe that's why they neglected to state how the swimming was," said the sympathetic husband brightly. "You might telegraph and ask if it appeals to you. What is this pink letter?"

"That?" asked the dainty little wife, wrinkling her brows. "Oh, that is from a boarding house on Raspberry bay. They say I never can get a cook to go to a summer cottage and that they grow their own vegetables and chickens, but the picture of the house seems to cover all the lot and I don't know where they would sleep people go there. I was waiting to see if you had landed anything."

"I seem to have landed a good many things," said the dainty little wife with a relieved sigh. "But I guess I'd just as soon go to Pleasant lake if you don't mind, James."—Exchange.

## ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

## THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

The most important diplomatic achievement during the Administration of President Taylor was the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. A ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific was dreamed of as early as 1803 and is referred to by Clay in one of his diplomatic instructions.

Nine years later the senate and President Jackson assented to the same principle; and President Polk carried the matter through to the treaty with Great Britain, by which the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama so that a canal or railroad might be constructed between the two seas, and the Panama be "open to all nations on the same terms."

When Secretary of State Clayton entered upon his duties he found the Nicaragua route demanded immediate attention. Two companies had a capital of \$1,000,000 and one American, the latter headed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, were each endeavoring to get a grant from the government of Nicaragua for the purpose of constructing a ship canal.

The commercial question was complicated by a difference between Nicaragua and the British government. Long before our Revolution England had a settlement at Balise, in the Bay of Honduras, and assumed a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, who occupied a strip of the coast along the Caribbean Sea. It was claimed by England that the port of San Juan fell within the limits of this protectorate, but this was denied by Nicaragua. In January, 1848, two British ships of war entered the San Juan river, stormed the fort and gained possession of the town.

At this time, owing to the efforts which were made by the rival American and English companies, a jealous feeling existed on the part of both of these great maritime powers, each being "desirous of obtaining some exclusive advantage to itself in reference to the opening of this route of international communication." It was absolutely necessary that there should be an understanding between the United States and Great Britain, and a treaty was concluded on April 19, between Clayton and Henry Lytton, the British Minister.

The purpose of the convention was stated to be "for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans" by the Nicaragua route. Both governments pledged themselves never to obtain exclusive control over said canal; never

to erect fortifications commanding the same; and not to colonize, or assume or exercise dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America.

They agreed to protect the company that shall undertake the work and that they would exert the influence they possessed with the Central American governments to facilitate its construction.

The United States and Great Britain will guarantee the neutrality and security of the canal when completed, so long as no unfair discriminations are made or unreasonable tolls exacted. And they invite all friendly states to enter into similar stipulations with them, as the great desire of this convention was the construction and maintenance of the two oceans "for the benefit of mankind on equal terms to all."

But the eighth article of the treaty the governments of the United States and Great Britain expressed the desire not only "to accomplish a particular object, but to establish a general principle, and they agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulations" to a canal or railway that may be constructed by way of Tehuantepec de Panama.

Before the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged Bulwer notified Clayton that he was instructed to insist on "explanatory declaration that the stipulations as to the neutral territory did not apply to Balise, or as it was more frequently called, British Honduras."

Before replying the Secretary of State asked William R. King, who was chairman of the committee on foreign relations, what was the understanding of the senate when the treaty was confirmed. His reply was that British Honduras was not included.

The treaty was ratified in the senate by a vote of 23 to 10. In the affirmative may be found the names of Webster, Clay, Seward and Cass, each of whom, at some portion of his life, occupied the post of department and force of whom are renowned for their diplomatic achievements. The treaty was favorable to unrestricted commercial intercourse, and was in line with our traditional policy. Yet it has given rise to many disputed questions, for the United States and England drew a different meaning from several of the articles, and upon several occasions serious controversies arose particularly since the present canal has been completed.

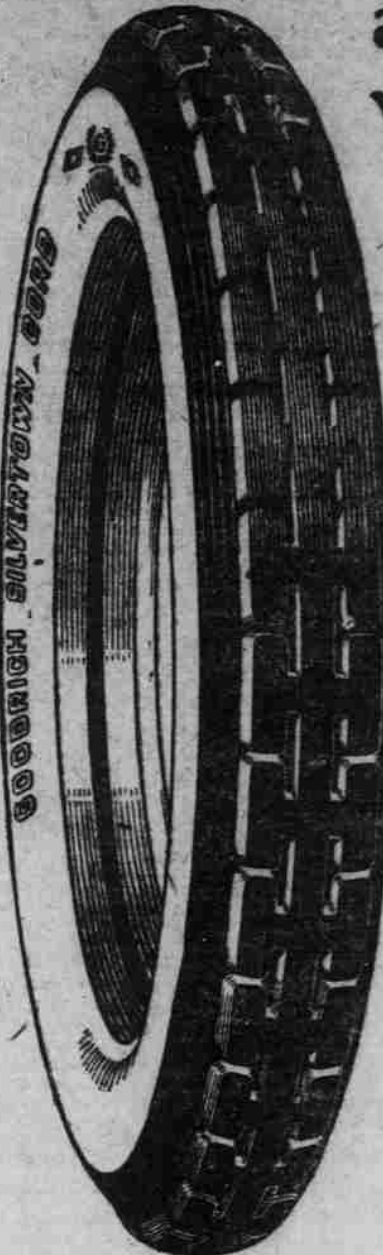
(Tomorrow—The Underground Railroad.)

## Stories That Recall Others

## Did It Work?

He couldn't sleep. He had read that if one would put the tips of the fingers of one hand against the tips of the fingers of the other, one could go to sleep immediately and the next thing would

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33x5	58.90	5.55
35x5	61.90	5.80

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Safety 30x3 1/2	16.00	Safety 33x4	28.30

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be daylight. He decided not to tell his wife. With the lights out he placed the tips of his fingers together and lay still for several minutes. Then he moved slightly and was quiet again for several minutes. Naturally after a time he began to squirm, but he kept the finger tips together.

The wife noticing the restlessness and the finger tip performance, inquired irritably: "Edward, what in the world are you doing?"

"Nothing," he sheepishly replied, and soon was asleep from the fatigue of holding the finger tips together. Now he doesn't know whether to give credit to the finger tip ordeal or thanks to his wife for breaking the spell.

## Why She Couldn't Eat.

The young wife with a new cook seemed to have lost her appetite.

"What is the trouble, sick?" asked the husband when she failed to eat the tasty

food which she had always enjoyed so much.

"No, I'm not sick—just not hungry," the wife replied.

"Well, it's the first day I ever saw you that way."

After the meal was over and the company gone the husband got the real reason.

"You know our cook is such a good one," she said. "I never have gone into the kitchen, but this evening I did so, and I found the reason for the perfect taste of everything. The cook was busily engaged tasting everything and she was using the same spoon, and she never washed it once. That is why I couldn't eat."

And the next day the cook was discharged.

"Mine is a blasted life," remarked the man as he went sailing through boundless space after kicking a can of dynamite.

## It Depends on the Man.

Wall street, says Mrs. Stillman, breeds Tamerlanes and Alexanders—a race of supermen mad for wealth and authority, impatient of criticism and unwilling to admit even their wives to intellectual equality. . . . But not all rulers are carried away by it, nor all ship captains, nor all Wall street magnates. Power that a wise man handles easily goes to the head of a feather-top until he imagines himself a sultan and becomes unbearable or absurd. It depends on the man.—New York World.

Four pictures shown at the recent exhibition at the Royal Academy, London, were from the brush of an artist who is past ninety years of age. He is B. W. Leader, who is famed for his studies of calm evening landscapes. He is already at work on a painting for next year's exhibition.

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